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Man and Woman, the female the higher type, by WILLIAM T. BELFIELD. E. W. Broman, Chicago, 1907. pp. III.

Mr. Belfield is well known as a writer upon the pedigree and heredity of the horse and to this he has contributed many important and valuable points. In this pamphlet he turns his attention to stirpiculture in the human field and discusses briefly and aphoristically such topics as puberty, senility, descent, the comparison of the sexes, nameless diseases, etc., with particular reference to their evolutionary bearings.

The Inter-generation Period, by CHARLES H. CHANDLER. From the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Vol. XII, pp. 499-504. Issued in October, 1899, in advance of the general publication.

The author examined nearly 16,000 dates of births of New England families and finds that on the average, the period intervening between successive generations is $33\frac{1}{3}$ years. He concludes, after a summary, that the more nearly complete the record of births in each generation and the greater the number of generations included in the examination, apparently the greater is the tendency to a mean period of one-third of a century. The very ingenious graphic method represented in the diagrams is of itself interesting. The factors which lengthen the inter-generation are large families and marriages in which the woman is much younger than the man.

A Study of Longevity, by CHARLES K. CHANDLER. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. Vol. XIV, Part I. Issued September, 1903, in advance of general publication. pp. 56-62.

The writer has based his work upon the records of eight families extending back to the beginning of the seventeenth century and containing more than 100,000 names. From this it appears that there has been little if any gain in respect to the proportion of deaths among young children. This the writer ascribes to the increase of the perils of infant life, due to growing urban population which balances all hygienic advance. The median age seems, however, to be advancing, which indicates a decrease of deaths in youth and early manhood. This permits the pessimistic view that our advance in overcoming disease is not wholly a blessing because many who by the beneficent working of the law of survival of the fittest would have been removed early in life are now preserved to become the progenitors of feeble offspring. There is a marked decrease in the proportion of people attaining extreme age, despite the increase of the average length of life.

The Roots of Reality, being suggestions for a philosophical reconstruction, by ERNEST BELFORT BAX. E. Grant Richards, London, 1907. pp. 331.

Starting from certain postulates united on the consistency of consciousness, the author attempts to rough hew certain indications of the direction in which future philosophic constructions must take place if they are to be even relatively adequate to the needs of the up-to-date philosophic mind. The author is frankly and fully an idealist, although not perhaps in the form in which idealism has loomed largest for modern thought, but he seeks a more adequate formulation. The chief topics are the general problem of conscious idealism, the illogical and the logical as the ultimate elements, the individual consciousness, reality, true and higher consciousness, the final goal of all things and the problems of metaphysics. The author is loyal to, and has a subdominant interest throughout in, sociological problems.